

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEBRASKA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

v.

ROBERT C. GREEN,

Defendant.

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8:06CR191

MEMORANDUM AND ORDER

This matter is before the court on defendant's Notice of Appeal (Filing No. [103](#)). The defendant appeals the Memorandum and Order (Filing No. [101](#)) and Judgment (Filing No. [102](#)) in which this court denied his Motion under 28 U.S.C. § 2255 to Vacate, Set Aside, or Correct Sentence by a Person in Federal Custody ("§ 2255 motion").

Also before the court is Filing No. [104](#), the Memorandum from the Clerk of Court, requesting a decision as to whether the defendant may proceed in forma pauperis ("IFP") on appeal. The record indicates that the defendant has previously been determined to be financially unable to obtain an adequate defense in a criminal case. Fed. R. App. P. 24(a)(3) states:

(a) Leave to Proceed in Forma Pauperis . . .

(3) Prior Approval. A party who was permitted to proceed in forma pauperis in the district-court action, or who was determined to be financially unable to obtain an adequate defense in a criminal case, may proceed on appeal in forma pauperis without further authorization, unless:

(A) the district court—before or after the notice of appeal is filed—certifies that the appeal is not taken in good faith or finds that the party is not otherwise entitled to proceed in forma pauperis and states in writing its reasons for the certification or finding; or

(B) a statute provides otherwise.

The court concludes that, pursuant to Fed. R. App. P. 24(a)(3), the defendant may proceed IFP in this appeal.

However, before the defendant may appeal the denial of his § 2255 motion, a “Certificate of Appealability” must issue. Pursuant to the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996 (“AEDPA”), the right to appeal the denial of a § 2255 motion is governed by the certificate of appealability requirements of [28 U.S.C. § 2253\(c\)](#). [28 U.S.C. § 2253\(c\)\(2\)](#) provides that a certificate of appealability may issue only if the applicant has made a substantial showing of the denial of a constitutional right:

(c)(1) Unless a circuit justice or judge issues a certificate of appealability, an appeal may not be taken to the court of appeals from—

. . . .

(B) the final order in a proceeding under section 2255.

(2) A certificate of appealability may issue under paragraph (1) only if the applicant has made a substantial showing of the denial of a constitutional right.

(3) The certificate of appealability under paragraph (1) shall indicate which specific issue or issues satisfy the showing required by paragraph (2).

[28 U.S.C. § 2253\(c\)](#).

A “substantial showing of the denial of a federal right” requires a demonstration “that reasonable jurists could debate whether (or, for that matter, agree that) the petition should have been resolved in a different manner or that the issues presented were adequate to deserve encouragement to proceed further.” [Slack v. McDaniel, 529 U.S. 473, 475 \(2000\)](#) (citing [Barefoot v. Estelle, 103 S. Ct. 3383, 3394 \(1983\)](#)) (which defined the former standard for a certificate of probable cause to appeal) (internal quotation marks omitted). “Where a district court has rejected the constitutional claims on the merits, the showing

required to satisfy § 2253(c) is straightforward: The defendant must demonstrate that reasonable jurists would find the district court's assessment of the constitutional claims debatable or wrong." [Slack, 529 U.S. at 484](#).

For the reasons set forth in Filing No. [101](#), I conclude that the defendant has not made a substantial showing of the denial of a constitutional right and has not shown that this court's order was debatable or incorrect, as required by [28 U.S.C. § 2253\(c\)](#). Defendant was granted the relief required by law and does not deserve further relief. Accordingly, a Certificate of Appealability is denied. However, Fed. R. App. P. 22(b) permits the defendant to request a Certificate of Appealability from the Court of Appeals.

THEREFORE, IT IS ORDERED:

1. That the defendant 's in forma pauperis status is continued on appeal subject to review of the defendant's trust account statement.
2. The Clerk of Court shall request a current trust account statement.
3. A Certificate of Appealability is denied.
4. The Clerk of Court shall process this appeal to the Eighth Circuit.

DATED this 16<sup>th</sup> day of February, 2010.

BY THE COURT:

s/Joseph F. Bataillon  
Chief United States District Judge

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